**Paper 2: Writers’ viewpoints and perspectives (non-fiction)**

**Section A: Reading**

Answer all questions in this section.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

1. Read again **Source A**, from **Lines 12 to 22** (Paragraph 2).

Choose **four** statements below which are TRUE, according to the source.

* Shade the boxes of the ones that you think are true.
* Choose a maximum of four statements. **[4 marks] AO1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | The Nazis and Fascists were Christian patriots saving Spain from a Russian dictatorship. | F |
| B | The Fascists claimed that there were daily massacres in Government Spain. | T |
| C | There was a huge Russian army in Spain. | F |
| D | Followers of General Franco believed in the presence of the Russian army. | T |
| E | There were a few Russian technicians in Spain. | T |
| F | Many foreigners fought in Spain. | T |
| G | Franco propagandists spent a lot of time in Government Spain. | F |

1. You need to refer to **Source A** and **Source B** for this question:

Use details from **both** Sources. Write a summary of the differences between the writer’s enemy in each of the two articles (the Fascists and Nazis in Source A; the Russians in Source B).

**[8 marks] AO1**

**Level 4**. The Fascists and Nazis gave a version of the war which was ‘pure fantasy’, pretending to be saving Spain from a Russian dictatorship, to cover up their ‘real aims’. We do not hear about them fighting so much as how they lie about battles. However, we do hear about the Russians in battle in Source B: sometimes they are like ‘chaff’ being cut down by brave British soldiers but the final image of them is ‘the eternal disgrace’ of their firing at their own cavalry mixed up with the British.

**Level 3**. They both sound really bad in different ways. The Fascists pretended there was a massive Russian army that had to be defeated so that they could do what they wanted in Spain. The Russians at the Charge of the Light Brigade are shown to be ‘a savage and barbarian enemy’ who carry out an ‘atrocity’ on the cavalrymen.

**Level 2**. The Fascists are the enemy in the first source because they say things about the war which are ‘pure fantasy’. They lie about it. The enemy in Source B attack the cavalry with guns and so they are cowards.

**Level 1**. The Fascists are the extremists that lie about the war but the Russians shoot the cavalry with muskets and rifles.

1. You now need to refer **only** to **Source B**, the Times article.

How does the journalist use language to try to influence British readers? **[12 marks] AO2**

**Level 4**. Howard Russell uses two pronouns precisely, to make clear that he is on the side of the British army – ‘melancholy loss which we sustained’ – and also to stress that he is not a soldier but a witness: ‘I shall … describe to the best of my power …’. He uses the lexical field of military bravery with abstract nouns like ‘valour/courage/daring’ to a perhaps excessive degree. He does not mind that he is clearly biased but he is keen to say that his story is based on true ‘facts’ alone. All his descriptions are full of emotive words, either celebrating ‘the pride and splendour of war’ or arousing pity for the suffering of the brave men or their pathetic horses ‘flying wounded or riderless across the plain.’

**Level 3**. The journalist includes himself in the fight with ‘we can have no reason to regret the melancholy loss’ even though he is not actually a soldier. He believes the British are much braver and nobler than the Russians and he uses much emotive language to show this, eg ‘desperate valour’, ‘heroic countrymen’. He also wants us to feel pity for the men killed, using repetition in the ‘deadly balls’ and ‘deadly accuracy’ of the enemy.

**Level 2**. The writer uses ‘we’ to show whose side he is on. He influences the reader with effective language to do with their bravery, calling them heroic, etc. He makes the battle sound like you would not want to go there, e.g. ‘the plain was strewed with their bodies’.

**Level 1**. The writer uses words like ‘we’ which makes it more personal. He uses phrases like, ‘they swept proudly past’ to influence the reader a lot.

1. For this question, you need to refer to the **whole of Source A** together with **Source B,** **Lines 11 to 47**. (‘They swept proudly past’ to end)

Compare how the two writers convey their different attitudes to war.

In your answer, you should:

* compare their different attitudes
* compare the methods they use to convey their attitudes
* support your ideas with quotations from both texts. **[16 marks] AO3**

**Level 4**. George Orwell is ‘looking back’ on the war and so has a careful, analytical approach to war and how it is misrepresented in general. He believes this war is unique, however: ‘for the first time, I saw newspaper reports which did not bear any relation to the facts’. And he uses his position as someone who observed events – ‘I saw troops who had fought bravely denounced as cowards and traitors, and others who had never seen a shot fired hailed as the heroes of imaginary victories’ – to provide examples, and yet his tone remains detached. This is in direct contrast to the Times article …

**Level 3**. Orwell presents his attitude to war sometimes in a detached, objective way and sometimes personally: ‘the broad picture of the war which the Spanish Government presented to the world was not untruthful’ and ‘I saw great battles reported where there had been no fighting’. The other writer is very involved all the way through, using phrases like ‘clouds of smoke’ to put the reader right in the battle.

**Level 2**. Orwell does not like war because of the lies about it, such as ‘I saw newspaper reports which did not bear any relation to the facts’ whereas the other writer does not like the war because British soldiers were massacred – ‘heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of sudden death’.

**Level 1**. It seems like Orwell does not like the war: ‘hundreds of men had been killed’ and the other writer also does not like the war: ‘the plain was strewed with their bodies’.

**Section B: Writing**

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this section.

Write in full sentences.

You are reminded of the need to plan your answer.

You should leave enough time to check your work at the end.

1. ‘There is no such thing as “the truth”. There are only opinions.’

Write a magazine article for ‘The Orwell Youth Prize’ in which you explain your point of view on these statements.  **[40 marks] AO5, 6**

**See AQA marking criteria on the website.**